

carriage are seen and the rest of the often clumsy figure concealed. How any American can say that the class thus studied is an eminently handsome class I cannot conceive. In the House of Lords it is easier to accept the dictum of Mr. Jenkins, author of the once-celebrated "Gin's Baby," that it is a problem in nature why noble ears should be so ugly.

Who can look at a review of the famous regiment of guardsmen in London and not be struck with the physical superiority of the men in the ranks to the officers who command them? No doubt the recruits are picked men, but what becomes of the theory that the officers are a picked race also? When visiting Harrow School I saw young noblemen come out to me and could see in them no especial physical beauty; nor among many ladies and gentlemen of that class into whose vicinity I was once thrust by accident at a review of troops at Aldershot. During a residence of twelve years in Newport I saw quite a number of young Englishmen of rank, at the clubs and elsewhere, and they were in no respect superior in face and figure to the average Englishmen. I remember one public or semi-public ball there, at which I was quite impressed by the inferior physique of the young New York fashionables who had come on expressly to attend it; they were like billiard-markers, and to me like English viscounts came in, who was by all odds the most insignificant-looking man in the room—although, as it turned out, one of a good deal of intellectual promise.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A PAIR OF GLOVES.

How A PRETTY GIRL BUYS THESE NECESSARY ARTICLES.

"Let me see some gloves, please."
"Yes; what kind?"
"Really, I don't know. Let me see what you have."
"Silk or kid?"
"I hardly know; let me see both."
"Light or dark?"
"Oh, neither, exactly; something medium, I think."
"Here are some tan colors that—"
"Oh, I don't want tan colors."
"Don't want black, do you?"
"No, I don't hardly think I do."
"Something for evening wear?"
"No—that is, not exactly."
"Here are some—"
"Oh, I don't want black kids."
"How would six buttons do?"
"No, I want longer gloves than that."
"Here are some new shades in brown."
"Have you any silver-gray?"
"Yes, here are some new shades—"
"Oh, those are too dark."
"And these?"
"Altogether too light. Let me see something in seal-brown."
"Yes, we've something quite new, and—"
"Oh, I want them with stitching on the back."
"Black or colored stitching?"
"Really, I don't know. Which kind are they wearing most?"
"Well, it's hard to tell; one is worn about as much as another."
"Yes, I suppose so; but I can hardly decide, for I—Why, Mamie de Smythe, is this you?"
"Of course it is; who do—"
"So glad to see you. Do you know I've been thinking about you, and—"
"It's an age since I saw you. What are you buying?"
"I am trying to buy some gloves, but I don't know what I want. Do help me decide."
"Well, I will. I'm not buying anything myself, just looking round. Isn't it lovely?"
"Lovely! And aren't these beautiful this year? I'm wild over the ribbons!"
"Ribbons! Don't mention them! I just raved over every milliner's window I pass! But about the gloves?"
"After half an hour of harrowing consultation, and handling every box of gloves in that store, the glove customer says:
"Oh, let's go over to Fitter's. I always get what I want there. There's nothing here I want."—*Detroit Free Press.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Democritus taught as early as 428 B.C., that the milky way consisted of stars—a fact which was proved by Galileo, 1610-42.
The first telescope of Galileo was made from part of a lead organ-pipe, in each end of which was cemented a suitable spectacle glass.
The substitution of wood pulp for plaster of Paris in the manufacture of all kinds of building ornaments is constantly increasing under the new method brought forward in France.
A fossil egg in the Paris Academy of Sciences measures 3 1/2 inches one way and 20 inches another. The original is supposed to have been the egg of a bird, three times as big as an ostrich.
A new lubricant, the use of which is advocated in the *Austrian Railroad Journal*, is mustard oil. It remains perfectly fluid at the low temperature of 14° Fahrenheit, and will keep unchanged for years.
An *American Machinist* recommends the use of castor oil in boilers where alkaline water is used. He says that from two ounces to a pint of oil will prevent foaming all day. The oil is put in after the engine has been started and when foaming begins.
According to *Engineering* some recent investigations of the subject of belt capacity by Ottó Gehrken, of Hamburg, indicate that the strain per inch of width may be 55 pounds at high speeds; such as 2,000 feet per minute, but at slower belt speeds the strain should be reduced to 50 pounds.
The magnetic properties of iron have been found by M. P. Lecher to be unaffected up to a temperature of 1,100 deg. Fahrenheit, beyond which they are rapidly lost, becoming scarcely perceptible at 1,500 deg., and entirely disappearing at 1,800 deg. They return in the same way as the metal cools.
The following is recommended as an efficient means of removing particles from the eyes: Make a loop by doubling a horse hair. Raise the lid of the eye in which the foreign particle is, slip the loop over it, and, placing the lid in contact with the eyeball, withdraw the loop, and the particle will be drawn out with it.
It seems that "dry rot," the enemy of builders, is a sort of contagious disease. Good authorities state that it can be carried by saws and other tools which have been in contact with infected wood; and that such transmission and impregnation is often the cause of the mysteriously rapid decay of originally sound timber.
The "hot-water cure" are said by a physician to be the stimulation of the stomach at first, but after repeated use a lessening of the tone of the digestive tract, which causes congestion and dyspepsia. Hot drinks tend to lessen bronchial irritation, and may be used profitably in some cases of consumption.
Erlenmeyer, in his work on the opium habit, records a case in which fatal tubercular poisoning was believed to have been produced by the hydropneumococcus. A physician, aged thirty-eight years, who had been accustomed to use the same needle for himself and tubercular patients, died suddenly; and at the autopsy a tubercular abscess, strictly localized to the peritoneum, was found.
There is, as Professor Thompson remarks, no as yet made "velocity of electricity" as this must

vary with the current and the conductor. Wheatstone in 1823 seemed to show a transmission velocity of 183,000 miles a second through copper wire, but in late experiments signals were sent over ordinary telegraph wires on poles and had a rate of only 14,000 to 16,000 miles. With wires near the earth the velocity was 12,000 miles, but reached 24,000 miles on very high wires.

The secondary nature of the gravel deposits in which placer mines occur, implies that they are found at an average lower altitude than the quartz veins, from which they are derived by erosion. The average height of placer mines is about three thousand feet, the highest being 10,000 feet above the sea level. Owing to their mode of formation, placer mines are usually more accessible than the quartz, and do not require so great an amount of material for their working.

The preservation of forests from the depredations of insects and aphides is largely dependent upon the spiders that inhabit them, more effective work of this kind being performed by them than by the insect-eating birds. Examinations of the vicera of the spiders kept in captivity show them to be voracious destroyers of these creatures, and as they prefer dark spots in the forests, which are the places most infested by vermin, the results of their labor are very beneficial.

From studies upon the relation which the annual rings bear to the ages of trees, it has been concluded that they are only an approximate, and not a certain index of age. Any agency operating to produce alternate periods of rest and activity in the growth of the tree serves to determine their formation, and cold climates the number of rings more nearly serve to indicate the age of the tree than in warm climates.

One of the oldest industries in Egypt is the artificial egg-hatching, principally engaged in by the Copts. There are said to be 700 establishments of this nature in the country, and the production of chickens from the ovens has been estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 annually. The season for incubating lasts through three months of the early summer. The country people bring eggs to the proprietors of the "farragos," and give two good eggs for every newly hatched chick.

The calculations of a recent writer on the subject show that an enormous amount of vegetable matter is required to form a layer of coal, it being estimated that it would take not less than 1,000,000 years to form a bed of coal 100 feet thick. The area of the coal-fields of the United States is between three hundred and four hundred thousand square miles, which is a quantity sufficient to supply the entire world for a period of 2,000 years. One million tons of coal are taken from these beds every year.

At the last congress of German naturalists and physicians, held in Wiesbaden, Dr. Guay reported several cases of mental disturbance, characterized by an impossibility of fixing the attention on any subject, except for a very brief period, or of prolonged mental effort of any kind whatever. This condition, to which the author gave the name of aproxia, was always associated with certain lesions of the nasal mucous membrane and obstructed to the passage of air through the nasal fossae.

Since the opening of new artesian wells in the Desert of Sahara, a large increase in the number of palm and other fruit trees has taken place. The borings made since 1881, however, show a diminution in the yield of water, and it is probable that the limit of the capacity of the veins found at the usual depth has been reached. The wells sunk by the French have a much smaller bore than those of the Arabians, and owing to the difficulty of cleaning them when stopped up by the sand, it has been decided to give the new wells a much larger calibre.

Barrels are now being made of hard and soft wood, each alternate stave being of the soft variety and slightly thicker than the hard wood stave. The edges of the staves are cut square, and, when placed together to form the barrel, the outside are even, and there is a V-shaped crack between each stave from top to bottom. In this arrangement the operation of driving the hoops forces the edges of the hard stave into the soft one until the cracks are closed, and the extra thickness of the latter causes its inner edges to lap over those of the hard wood staves, thus making the joints doubly secure.

The *Patent Office Gazette*, although drier reading than a legal brief, is nevertheless interesting as an index of the extraordinary inventive power of the American mind. The annual report of the Commissioner, just published, shows the number of applications during 1887 to have been 35,613, and the number of patents issued to be 21,477. The aggregate of inventors annually asking for protection has varied but slightly during the past five years, but during the ten years prior to 1885 the inventive power was very markedly increasing. The Patent Office is one of the best paying branches of the Government service, and ought, for this reason if for no other, to be provided with better facilities than it seems now to possess.

Paul Broca's discovery that the brain is a congeries of organs, each having its special function, is being confirmed by later researches by Professor Mathias Duval. Comparing Gambetta's brain with that of the late Dr. Bertillon, an eminent statistician, Duval and Chudinsky found that in the brain of the former the third of "Broca's convolution"—as the speech-centre is now called—is extremely developed, while in Bertillon's it is reduced to its most simple expression. Gambetta was active and loquacious; Bertillon reticent and retiring—the original qualities of the two men were diametrically opposite, and this result is now seen to be due to the physical conformation of their respective brains.

Common bricks of almost any district may be so sorted as to produce a contrast in tint between red and yellow or cream colors. This tint of the bricks may be preserved and heightened by using mortar of the same tone or tint. Furnace ashes and lime produce a dark moist mud, and a red brick or red tile mixed with lime will give a red tone to mortar, and cheap mineral colors may be added to mortar for painting. The color of mortar is sadly neglected, as generally the same white lime and sand are used for all tones of color in brick, and not infrequently white, putty mortar is used for painting the reddest as well as the lightest-colored bricks—the light-colored work having harmony of breadth and keeping the red portion being frittered and broken up by the contrast between bricks and beds and joints.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

The Senate of the University of Cambridge has declined to recommend that the degrees of the University be conferred on women, and in the interests of femininity we say a very good job too. The rate is deteriorating fast enough in all conscience. The men are getting weaker and worse. Physically, men are going down, down, down. The white-faced wretches that totter about cities with their thin flanks and their flaccid muscles, their weary, washed-out, frail bodies, their bright, restless eyes, their hot, feverish hands, and their over-strained nervous organizations, are, bad enough, as it is, but not that. Few living women are as deficient in the same sense of femininity. Of course the men who go to the universities do not put themselves through the same ordeals as the women. As a matter of fact, the men are regarded as a necessary evil to men moving in a certain position in life. A man can easily read up and struggle

through without a great amount of effort, and if he does not get through there is very little harm done. Again, few men go to the university, as a matter of fact, to pass examinations with honours, and these few belong to a class whose studies would make a big drain upon them in any case. With the average Englishman university life is a simple social duty—a farce as far as study is concerned—in which an athletic young fellow with a moderate amount of intelligence reads a respectable number of hours per diem, and alternates his studies with cricket and rowing. With women, however, all this is different. Very few individuals of the other sex are built on a sufficiently generous scale to relieve mental strain by physical exertion of a style vigorous enough to maintain the beautiful equilibrium between mind-culture and body-culture, and fewer women still go through the curriculum as a mere matter of filling up a few years of their life. The women who go to the university do so in the face of a natural prejudice, and this, at the very outset, throws them out of harmony with their environment. They are made to feel that their conduct is eccentric, hence they lead a life of continual and nervous unhealthily protest against a popular and academical criticism. The emotional side of woman's nature being the most developed, a course of severe study under the ban of masculine and feminine disapproval disorganizes it still more. She cannot escape, in vigorous physical exercise, from the operation of excessive cerebration. Her nerves, naturally more sensitive than men's, are quickly demoralized. In short, if women are to cultivate the sciences they must remain celibates for life. If they intend to fulfil their natural functions as wives and mothers they must stay as they are and be healthy animals.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Today's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 4th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 4th May, 1888. [445]

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE MIDSUMMER TERM will commence on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 9 A.M. New Pupils will be entered on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 A.M. C. J. BATEMAN, Head Master. Hongkong, 4th May, 1888. [470]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 500,000; \$833,333-33. EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$240,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq. LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL. MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1887. [877]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000. The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary. HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1887. [190]

To be Let.

TO BE LET. A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace, containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms and convenient Out Offices.

A New Story has just been added to the Servants' Quarters. Apply to MR. JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [131]

TO LET. ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS." GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [112]

MACAO. TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED. A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public Gardens, at the western end of the Praya Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants quarters attached. Rent very moderate. Apply to A. A. DE MELO & Co. Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [168]

TO LET. NO. 6, WEST TERRACE presently occupied by the Rev. W. JENNINGS. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central. Hongkong, 25th April, 1888. [140]

TO LET. A COMMODIOUS SUIT OF OFFICES in the ICE HOUSE BUILDINGS. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1888. [133]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.			
STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Batavia	Vancouver	May 5th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Lydia	Hamburg	May 7th	Siemssen & Co.
Japan	Bombay	May 8th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Calcutta	Calcutta	May 9th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Biagno	Genoa	May 10th	Carlowitz & Co.
City of Rio de Janeiro	San Francisco	May 11th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Kashgar	Bombay	May 20th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Parthia	Vancouver	May 31st	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.			
DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Teheran	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Achilles	Butterfield & Swire	May 10th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Melbourne	Messageries Maritimes	May 10th, at noon.
Bremen, & Ports of Call.	Bayern	Melchers & Co.	May 9th, at 4 p.m.
Genoa, & Ports of Call.	Biagno	Carlowitz & Co.	May 18th, at 10 a.m.
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Iphigenia	Siemssen & Co.	May 8th, at 3 p.m.
Tricite, via Straits, &c.	Berenice	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	May 10th, at noon.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.	Zamstis	Adamson, Bell & Co.	May 8th, at 3 p.m.
New York, via Suez Canal	Strathleven	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About May 12th
San Francisco, via Yama	O. & O. S. S. Co.	O. & O. S. S. Co.	May 10th, at 3 p.m.
City of Rio de Janeiro	Tannadice	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	May 12th, at 3 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Chingta	Russell & Co.	May 12th, daylight.
Port Darwin, &c.	Dafila	Butterfield & Swire	May 12th, at 4 p.m.
Penang	Deuteros	Ah Yon & Co.	May 7th, at 4 p.m.
Singapore and Penang	Hydaspes	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 8th, daylight.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Hoihow	Butterfield & Swire	May 10th.
Tientsin	Peking	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Thales	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	May 6th, at 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.			

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO. HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST STEAMERS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

W. POWELL & CO. VICTORIA EXCHANGE. TELEPHONE 211 Hongkong, 5th April, 1888. [16]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 5th day of May, 1888, at NOON, at his Sales Rooms, QUEEN ROAD, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) The American steamer "SAN PABLO," as she lies wrecked near Turnabout Island.

ALSO. Whatever Cargo there may be on board the vessel. The Vessel and Cargo will be sold separately. Terms—Cash on the fall of the hammer. The Vessel and Cargo to be at the risk of the Purchasers on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 30th April, 1888. [455]

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made in a cause TAM KWAN SHI v. YAU MI HO, No. 42 of 1878, with the approbation of the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE by Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG the person appointed by the said Court upon the respective Premises on the days hereinafter mentioned, viz.—

THURSDAY, the 10th day of May, 1888, at 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

IN FIVE LOTS THE VERY VALUABLE BLOCK BUILDINGS situated on MARINE LOT No. 44, MARINE LOT No. 124, and Section 3 of MARINE LOT No. 4, and in the best and most central Chinese business portion of the City and with frontages to three important Public Streets, viz.—Bonham Street, Wing Lok Street and Cross Street and comprising Nos. 1 and 2 Cross Street and Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33, Wing Lok Street and Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, and 45, Bonham Street. Owing to the favorable situation of this property the owner or owners thereon always count upon securing good tenants.

ON FRIDAY, the 11th day of May, 1888, at 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

IN SIX LOTS THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situated on INLAND LOT No. 207, in the best part of Hollywood Road and comprising Nos. 207 and 211, Hollywood Road and Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 73

